

DIDSBURY PIONEER

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Mountain View M.D. Council Meeting

The council meeting of Mountain View Municipality was held Saturday at Olds, with Reeve Saunders in the chair.

A letter was read from the bridge inspector, stating that the bridge near the Burns Ranch between Section 3 and 4 32 25 4, had been recommended for repair.

The report of the Municipal Inspector who inspected the books of the municipality was read, in which he reported that everything was in order.

The secretary reported that he had received 13 applications under the Farmers' Credit Arrangement Act.

Three applications for tax consolidation were approved and an application for mothers' allowance was also approved.

The council approved of the agreement between the Municipal District of Waterloo and the Olds Hospital Board, in which patients from that district would be cared for at the rate of \$2.75 per day and the usual operating room charge. The municipality will guarantee payment and the accounts will be paid monthly.

A grant of \$15 was made to the Community Hall School Fair.

The secretary reported that a number of seizures had been made for collection of taxes.

A letter was read regarding the Government Forage Crop Seed Distribution Policy, asking for the requirements for next year. It is estimated that provision could be made for about 50 farmers next year. Farmers who wish to take advantage of the government offer for seed for forage crop should make application to the secretary as soon as possible.

Routine matters and the passing of accounts and pay sheets was the remainder of the business transacted.

Blossoms and Apples On Same Tree

Apples and blossoms at the same time is a rare occurrence in an apple tree. Mr. Dan Dippel reports that one of his crab apple trees has blossomed again this fall and there are still some apples left on the tree. He has picked most of the apples.

Obituary.

HENRY WRIGHT

Mr. Henry Wright passed away at the Didsbury Hospital on Sunday, October 10th, 1937, at the age of 80 years.

Mr. Wright was a well-known character around town and for several years occupied a portion of his time painting signs, etc.

Born August 4th, 1857, at Arundel, Surrey, England, he first came to Alberta in 1910 and worked here as a painter until 1917, when he went to Australia. For the next ten years he resided in England and Australia and returned here in 1927. He lived in town until last summer, when he went to live with his son at Elkton. He was brought to the hospital here early in September.

Mr. Wright is survived by one son, Sidney, of Elkton, and one daughter, Mrs. C. Young, of Bexhill, England. There are also five grandchildren.

The funeral will be held today (Thursday).

Weekly Editors In Convention

Determination to uphold the freedom of the press was unanimously voiced at the convention of the Alberta Division of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association held at Edmonton last Friday and Saturday.

A strongly-worded protest against the action of the Alberta government in their efforts to curtail the freedom of Alberta newspapers, was sent to the Dominion government.

The president told the convention that he had written to Premier Aberhart, protesting against the premier's wholesale charges against the press over the radio and asking him to specify the articles and the newspapers. He reported that he had not received any reply to the protest and that the premier was still making charges against the press as a whole.

A telegram was received from the British Columbia Weekly Newspaper Association, in convention, supporting the Alberta Association, and a wire from the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association stated that they would use all their efforts to place the Alberta newspapers' position before the government at Ottawa.

While no formal action was taken, the newspapermen unanimously voiced their determination to resist any effort to curtail the freedom of the press.

F. P. Galbraith, of the "Red Deer Advocate," was elected president; R. C. Jessup, of the "MacLeod Gazette," vice-president, and Miss Hazel McCrea, Hanna, secretary.

Finish Highways Program Shortly

Alberta's \$1,250,000 highway improvement program undertaken this year will be completed within the next 10 days at the present rate of progress, Hon. W. A. Fallow, minister of public works, stated last Thursday. Of the outlay involved, \$250,000 was provided by the Dominion government and the remainder by the province.

This year's program involves 746 miles of improvements, according to the minister. This includes 150 miles of standard 24-foot grading, 486 miles of standard graveling, which includes regravelling of certain stretches, and 110 miles of first stage of hard surfacing, described as "blottering."

Knox United Church Notes.

Beginning with next Sunday the minister will preach a series of sermons on "The Lord's Prayer." This prayer is frequently on the lips of Christian people and should be well understood by everyone. We urge all our people to avail themselves of this opportunity to meditate upon this brief and beautiful prayer. A cordial invitation is given to all.

Don't forget the visit of Dr. G. W. Sparling on Sunday, October 31st. He is one of our best-known missionaries and is president of the West China University. He has given great service to China and has made his university famous for its scholarship and its contribution to the advancement of science. This is a great opportunity for us to hear an outstanding Christian leader. He will be at Westerdale at 2 p.m., Westcott 4 p.m. and Didsbury 7:30 p.m.

THANKS.

The matron and staff of the Didsbury Hospital take this means of thanking the people of the United Church at Westerdale, Westcott and Didsbury, for the donations of vegetables from their harvest services.

They also wish to thank the members of the Evangelical Church who also donated vegetables.

Dairy Calf Club Judging Competition

The Didsbury Dairy Calf Club held their annual judging competition at the Didsbury Jersey Farms on Monday.

Owing to the bad weather several of the members were unable to be present to take part in the contest. The judges, however, complimented those who took part on the excellence of their work.

The following were the winners:
1st Harvey Stevens with 90%
2nd Glen Levagood .. 80
3rd Marion Levagood .. 65
4th Enid Roberts .. 63

Harvey Stevens was also the winner of Mac's Hardware special prize.

In connection with the Calf Club Fair the Holstein-Friesian Association donated \$25 as prize money for exhibition of Holstein cattle. The prizes were awarded as follows:

2-Year-old Heifers

1st Granville McCaig \$3
2nd Glen Roberts \$2

Yearling Heifers

1st Glen Roberts \$5
2nd Enid Roberts \$3
3rd Glen Levagood \$2

Calves

1st Delbert Levagood \$5
2nd Doris Brennan \$3
3rd Enid Roberts \$2

Evangelical Church Notes.

"Christian Constancy" will be the theme next Sunday morning. In the evening Rev. A. A. Lytle, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, will present the work of the society.

M.B.C. NOTES.

Rev. A. A. Lytle of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Calgary, will bring the message next Sunday afternoon, October 17th, at 2:45.

Will Start Vegetable Drive Next Week

The drive for the Woods Home and Junior Red Cross will get under way next week, and if the roads are in condition some collecting may be done this week-end.

This work has been carried on in this district for some years and the collectors have always been well received. This year there is also a great need of help in the dried-out areas of Alberta, and any surplus that may be collected will be used for that purpose.

Vegetables, fruit, meat, fowl, wheat, cash—will be thankfully received and you are asked to have your contribution ready when the collectors call on you.

If it is convenient for you to deliver your contribution, arrangements have been made for Mr. J. A. McGhee to receive same. Mr. McGhee informs us that quite a number have already delivered contributions.

Bible School Opening Convocation

The opening convocation of the Mountain View Bible School will be held in the M.B.C. Church on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 19th and 20th.

Services will be held at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m. each day, and the special speaker will be Rev. E. H. Metcalf, of Wapato, Washington, who is the presiding elder of the Pacific Conference.

Registration of pupils will be held at 9 a.m. Wednesday.

Scotland is Canada's best market for wheat and flour, according to per head consumption of population. In that country a high-quality loaf of bread is always in demand, for which Canadian hard wheat in high proportion is an essential ingredient.

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Drumheller Lump \$4.00 per ton

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FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS

For more than thirty years this farmers' company has been giving SATISFACTION to western farmers in handling their grain. During that time it has also been of great assistance in improving conditions under which farmers do business.

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When the roads dry up we'll be seeing you

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HARDWARE WANTS

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.—Gentleman's Walking Cane. Finder please return to Frank Heselton or phone 22 or 33.



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... Use this unique aid for preventing colds, especially designed for nose and throat where most colds start. Used in time, Va-tro-nol helps to avoid many colds.

VICKS VAPOROL

Fending Off Disaster

The season is rapidly approaching when fire hazards of the winter months will be drawn to the attention of the people of the western provinces in campaigns conducted by provincial and local authorities in, it is to be hoped, not a vain effort to curtail the annual loss of life and property through the coming season of cold without and warmth within.

Unless the co-operation of the general public, which means every individual member, is secured to the greatest possible degree, it is feared that the dangers of fire will also be again forcibly brought to the attention of the public in the months to come, in newspaper reports of disastrous conflagrations with their lurid and painful details of houses and contents destroyed, unclad people being forced out of burning buildings to suffer the agonies of burns and frostbites for weeks or months in local hospitals and in some cases, of charred human remains being discovered in the blackened debris of once happy homes.

If the lessons which are taught during these annual fall campaigns are taken fully to heart and the precepts therein propagated are remembered and rigidly put into practice, the winter will pass with few, if any, of these harrowing accounts appearing in the newspapers.

For, it is axiomatic, that the great majority of fires, and particularly those which occur in occupied homes, are the outcome of carelessness, either engendered by ignorance or negligence and in most cases the latter, for there are very few people nowadays who are not fully conversant with the dangers of fire and the precautions which should be taken to prevent them.

Often enough, the necessary precautions are not taken because of a laissez faire attitude. The home owner, frequently, is well aware of weak spots in his heating system and fully intends to remedy them, but, because of pressure of other things, neglects to make repairs, clean the chimneys and pipes or provide better protection where the stovepipe passes through a wooden wall, until it too late and the damage is done.

But there are other causes of fire which must be attributed to more than a laissez faire disposition, where negligence becomes positive and might reasonably be registered in the criminal class. Reference is made more particularly to the habit, all too frequently adopted in this country, of speeding up a sluggish fire, or starting one, with coal oil or gasoline. The danger of this practice must be well known. Too many object lessons have been held up in print from time to time, yet the practice has not been abandoned and dire consequences have ensued.

The use of coal oil is dangerous enough but when gasoline is used, either with intent or unwittingly, a disaster is not only invited but is almost inevitable.

Even in mid-September, long before the advent of the season of continuous firing, reports appeared in the daily papers of lives sacrificed to this "human error" of rekindling dying embers by pouring coal oil over them. Fortunately in one case recently reported, the victim was a bachelor living alone and his rash act was not visited by death to others than himself.

But when such fatalities are reported in the early fall months, they should give pause and cause one "furiously to think" as the French say, in contemplation of the possibilities that lie ahead in the winter months when fires will be multiplied enormously and when stoking the stove and the furnace will be practically a continuous operation.

Raked as they are with driving winds and blizzards for six months of the year, more or less, the prairie provinces afford a perfect stage setting for fire disasters and this should be ever borne in mind by every resident.

In this country the risk of disaster is always potential even where proper precautions are taken, but where these are neglected the risks are multiplied, perhaps a hundredfold, possibly a thousandfold.

No owner or occupant of a home, store or other building which is required to be heated during the winter should allow the first blast of winter to pass over the land, unprepared for fire hazards. If there is anything that pays dividends, not only in coin but life and limb, it is fire prevention precautions of timely adoption.

In the early fall, before the winter fires are first lighted, is the proper time to check over the heating system. This is the time to underwrite the fire insurance policy, if there is one, by inspecting and immediately remedying every potential cause of a subsequent outbreak and above all to adopt a solemn resolution that neither coal oil nor gasoline will be used in the stove or the furnace under any pretext whatsoever.

On top of that it would be the part of wisdom to pass another unanimous resolution that this preliminary work will be followed up by periodic inspections through the winter months, when there is always time and opportunity to look things over and remedy defects which may have developed.

Keeps On Making Cheese

Product Of Saskatchewan Dry Belt Of Superior Quality

Charles Busby operates a cheese factory at Lisieux in Southern Saskatchewan. And he is right in the dry belt where there is no pasture for cows. At first glance it looks as though Mr. Busby should have folded up his cheese plant and gone out of business.

But he keeps on making cheese and it is of sufficiently high quality to win awards against cheese produced in modern cold storage plants in Regina and Saskatoon.

There are 31 farmers who deliver milk to the Busby cheese factory, and these cows have nothing to eat but Russian thistle which appears to delight in growing where nothing else will make a showing.—Peterborough Examiner.

Bibliomancy is the term used to designate the practice some people have when puzzled of opening the Bible at random, reading a verse, and allowing it to determine the person's course of action.

Use Of Words

Convey Your Thoughts Clothed In Simple Phraseology

Short words have greater strength than long ones. Rigid economy in choosing language is in itself a valuable discipline of mind, and a good argument is only blurred by elaborate expression. Moreover, there is a unique flavor in Anglo-Saxon words; in proper combination they have a strength of texture which nothing else can give.

There is no doubt that good speech is an art which all of us should cultivate. To some it comes more easily than others, but of all it demands the drudgery of constant effort. In this country we certainly need to remember the fact. Demosthenes had to work hard to master the art of speaking; men of lesser gifts will find the task no easier.—The New Outlook.

There's no danger in just taking a sniff of the flower, but the ordinary lily of the valley contains minute quantities of the most powerful heart poison known.

Through A Glass Darkly

Latest Fad Seems To Have Originated In Hollywood

Various explanations of the rage for dark glasses have been offered; among the plausible ones, the genealogy that traces it to Hollywood, source of so much of our culture nowadays. It is said that celebrities there took no wearing these cheaters as a sort of domino to conceal identity from their more forward admirers.

Their use against beach glare and the squint that beauty in Hollywood and elsewhere will not risk even for a few hours lest it aid the ravages of time is another common explanation. The commonest one of all, of course, is that they save eyestrain in glare of all kinds for man, woman and child.

Admitting the weight and plausibility of these accountings, though, it is plain that the rage for seeing through a glass darkly is sublimating from utility into a fetish. If the thing goes on, dark glasses presently will be worn against 60-watt lights, candle-light or moonlight, even.

Is it fanciful to suggest that they may come into the category of the eighteenth century domino and beauty spot, aids to coquetry that make blemish and concealment a point of loveliness, or sometimes cover a lack of it?—New York Herald-Tribune.

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

SANDWICHES PAST AND PRESENT

Once upon a time, in the days of long ago, a warrior could not leave his men and the battlefield long enough to get his meals. It took so long for a knight to dismount in those days, his servant brought him a piece of meat between two pieces of bread and he ate this food on horseback. He was more than delighted with this new dish and gave it his name. He was the Earl of Sandwich and ever since "sandwiches" have been very popular.

So the story goes. Whether it is true or not, we do not know, but it sounds probable.

Sandwiches are the most substantial part of the school lunch pail. They should be the part of the lunch that yields most calories but it should be planned so that there is a good deal of variety in the fillings. Plan to use brown bread quite often.

The selection of the lunch pail itself is important. Do not use cardboard boxes, as they absorb odors. Use a container that can be washed and aired and see that this is done quite often. Stale food odors spoil many appetites.

One important part of each lunch pail is fruit. See that there are a couple of apples in the pail, so that the child can munch these at recess. Fruits help supply the body with the necessary mineral matter and vitamins. They are also laxative foods. When plenty of apples are used in the diet all winter, there will be no need of sulphur and molasses for a spring tonic.

GINGER SUGAR TOPS

4 cups flour
1 cup molasses
1½ cups sugar
2 eggs
1 cup butter
2 teaspoons baking powder
3 teaspoons ginger
1 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons soda
½ cup syrup and ½ cup molasses may be substituted for the cup of molasses.
Mix the ingredients to make a stiff dough. Roll into balls and dip in sugar. Put in greased pan a distance apart. Bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes. This recipe makes about five dozen cookies.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service, Penticton, B.C., for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper).

Will Be Used Again

Doll Has Guarded Church Entrance For 53 Years

From its place in the wall of the Anglican Cathedral at Grafton, New South Wales, Australia, a doll has been removed after 53 years and will be set over a new entrance by workmen who are enlarging the house of worship. In 1884, when the cathedral was being built, a bricklayer found a gap over the door. He called to a child playing with a doll and asked her if she would give him something to put in the hole. She handed him her small, nude, legless and armless china doll.

Ninety-year-old Nele Hansen attended the golden wedding of her 70-year-old son Johannes in Helsingør, Sealand.



Buckingham CUT

Roll your own?
Sure! who wouldn't with

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PACKAGES - 10c
POUCHES - 15c
½-lb. TINS - 70c

Danger From Overeating

Says Fat People Are More Subject To Diseases

Fat persons do not derive the same energy from their foods as the average person and are left more open to diseases and respiratory disorders, it is claimed by Dr. Burgess Gordon, associate professor of medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

At the 45th annual convention of the British Columbia Medical Association, Dr. Gordon told of a man weighing 420 pounds who remained indoors three years because he was a subject of laughter. His starch intake in bread alone was 10 loaves a day.

Overeating, said the Philadelphia physician, is a disease, sometimes hereditary.

America's most beloved actor of the day, Joe Jefferson, was born on February 20, 1829.

Changes Personality

Charlie Chaplin In Tramp Character To Disappear From Stage

A little tramp with baggy pants, gargantuan footwear and toothbrush mustache is no more, Charles Chaplin has announced.

The tramp sang his swan song, a jumbled lyric, in "Modern Times" after a career that stretched back to 1913.

And Chaplin, his creator, is at work on a story in which he will project an entirely new personality.

After a decade of evading talking pictures, the comedian admitted he has decided to attempt the transition from pantomime to speech.

"I cannot say how soon the story will be ready—a year, perhaps," Chaplin said.

"Miss Paulette Goddard will appear with me."

"Erin Go Bragh" means "Ireland Forever."



Don't Let Foods Stale

Foods that ordinarily stale quickly will stay fresh and tempting a surprisingly long time if you cover them with Para-Sani Heavy Waxed Paper.

Your grocer, druggist or stationer has Para-Sani in the handy, sanitary knife-edged carton. For those who prefer a lighter paper put up in sheet form ask for Appleford's "Centre Pull" Packs.

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The Undiscovered Mineral Deposits of Northern Canada Challenge to the Prospector

The Northwest Territories, covering more than one-third of all Canada, has undiscovered mineral deposits to challenge the adventurous spirit of the explorer and the prospector for many years, Dr. Charles Camsell, deputy minister of mines and resources for Canada, said at Vancouver.

Dr. Camsell was addressing the joint convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

He said the success mining development already had to its credit in the area "must make us regard the Northwest Territories not as invested in snow and ice but rather as a plant that is burgeoning in the spring."

Dr. Camsell, who is also commissioner of the Territories, said the aeroplane had greatly extended both the period and range of the mineral prospector's activities in the far north.

Topographical and geological mapping was speeded up when the plane broadened the prospector's field of activity, but as yet hardly any intensive prospecting has been done outside the western part of the Territories, except here and there along the Hudson's Bay coast and to some extent inland. Dr. Camsell said, however, minerals were known to occur.

He said the westerly part of the mainland of the Territories, in the Mackenzie district, was making headway in the development of its mineral wealth, but even this district received little recognition until the Norman oil field was discovered in 1920, 100 miles south of the Arctic circle.

Dr. Camsell said 1929 was the "true turning point in the affairs of the Northwest Territories," because in that year mineral exploration companies demonstrated the aeroplane could be used to advantage in northern latitudes. Subsequent success of efforts to extract radium from pitchblende deposits east and northeast of Bear Lake had shown mining could be profitably carried on in the northland, he said.

The deputy minister said discovery of gold last year on the east shore of Gordon lake, 50 miles northeast of Yellowknife bay, "may prove very important." He said many veins had since been uncovered all around the lake, and "most of the work to date has given gratifying results."

Dr. Camsell said at least 3,000 square miles of the country south of Great Slave Lake was "easy to prospect," because the veins of mineral-bearing ore can be readily observed from the air because "the rocks stand out in bold relief owing to the absence of overburden."

Cobra Rescues Woman

Killed An Indian Raider Who Broke Into House

A pet cobra rescued its mistress by killing an Indian raider who broke into her house in the village of Gunpur and attacked her, according to stories published in the Indian Press. The cobra was at the door when the raiding dacoit tried to enter the house. He slashed at it with a dagger and the snake slipped into a nearby rat hole.

A few minutes later, when it saw its mistress being bound and gagged by the dacoit, it slipped out of the hole again and bit his ankle. The dacoit dropped dead a few minutes later.

Another story of a snake that did a good turn comes from Kohat, in the Frontier Province.

The snake crawled out from below a wall and frightened away a number of women who had gathered at an adjacent spring. A few minutes later the wall collapsed over the spring. The women would have been killed if they had remained there.

A short distance from the spring three women were killed and four seriously injured by the falling debris.

When a butterfly emerges it is apt to walk a few steps to a better position, and there it rests an hour or longer, until body and wing tissues harden.

Life On The Prairies

Has Many Compensations Which Make It Enjoyable

A generation ago Ontario boys by the hundreds came west on harvest excursions and returned to tell the old folks on their hundred acre farms of the lavish grain production of the fast farms of the prairies. In many instances the whole family would migrate westward, having sold their land, stock, implements and other belongings.

In discussing the changed situation the Seaforth Expositor, located in Huron county, which furnished many families to the westward movement says:

"We have never experienced a flood. We have never experienced a drouth. We don't know what a dust storm is. We have never seen drifting soil. Shade trees line our streets; the lawns are green; the gardens are a riot of color. In the country the trees are larger, more imposing, and they are of every kind. The pastures are green; the crops are growing so fast you can almost see them grow. That growth spells abundance—abundance everywhere."

A green, pleasant and lush land for comfortable, complacent, easy-going people forsooth. But, we have seen—

A prairie fire a mile wide traveling faster than a man could run;

Land dissolved into a foaming yellowy froth by floods, and pouring into a swollen river, leaving behind holes that would contain a large house;

A tornado and felt the mighty arm of Boreas in its surge across the prairie;

Great forest fires on the ramparts of huge mountains and felt their burning breath;

Fifty square miles of green prairie after a Spring rain;

And mingled with the great Rocky Mountains and looked with awe upon

"Bright-faced Aurora rosy-fingered dawn, Standing tip-toe on misty mountain tops."

And felt cloud-high dust storms, pelting hail storms, cold that bit to the bone, heat that burned like a cinder, blizzards that cut like a knife;

The tossing horns above a sea of stampeding cattle;

A vast panorama of wheat extending mile after mile across the level prairies, the green turning to straw color on a late Summer day; A great land produce in less than a generation grain wealth whose total equals half the value of all the gold stored up in the coffers of the great nations of the world.

We have seen a hard-bitten, fate-flogged people fighting to retain a toe-hold when all the elements seem to be conspiring against them—a pioneer people in a tough, pioneer land.

We may have all missed much, so far from the ease, security and apparent contentment of the somnolent countryside of Southern Ontario.

But we have lived, by the gods, we have lived! Brooks, Alberta, Bulletin.

Alberta's Crop

Promises To Yield Larger Return Than Any Year Since 1929

Despite the adverse conditions of the early part of the season, Alberta's 1937 farm output promises to yield larger returns than in any year since 1929. The heavy rains of the middle of July and the subsequent favorable weather are responsible, along with prevailing prices, for that welcome prospect.

During the past three weeks the Journal has reviewed in its news columns the situation in the principal branches of the province's agriculture. In all of them a marked improvement has been revealed. It is estimated conservatively that the total production will have a value of \$170,000,000 as compared with a little over \$157,000,000 in 1936 and less than \$120,000,000 in 1933, when it reached the lowest point in recent years.—Edmonton Journal. 2222

Made Official Enemies

Boundary Line Splits Happy Community Of Saar Valley Hamlet

The frantic hates of Europe are concentrated into a capsule drama in a little frontier village on the edge of the Saar Valley. Once a happy little community, the hamlet has been split in two by an international boundary commission. Now one side of the main street is in Germany; the other in France. Those who once were neighbors, fraternizing across the street, have been turned into official enemies.

Edward Hunter tells about this village in Coronet Magazine. Those who live on the German side of the boundary may not now cross the road, as they did, to spend Saturday night in the cafe on the French side. They are, under German currency laws, forbidden to take money out of their country.

There is a creamery on the French side of the road. But the women and children across the street must go without butter because of the shortage of fats.

The tobacco store happens to be in Germany. But their neighbors on the other side have to walk a mile and a half to buy tobacco from the nearest French shop.

Housewives do not dare to cross the road for a visit with their neighbors without properly viced passports and the formality of entry as an alien entering a foreign country.

Half the children in the town are being brought up to speak German; the other half French. They are not allowed to play together. If a ball rolls across the street it is confiscated by the customs officers and the children may not run over and pick it up.

The account given by Mr. Hunter reads like sheer fantasy. But is there any reason to believe it is not true in every detail? For what is happening in miniature in the village of Nassweiler-Rosbruck (yes, it has two separate names now) is happening all over Europe. The strangling vine of international hate flourishes even more vigorously when allowed to grow at will on a large scale than when developed in a village test-tube.—Financial Post.

Not The Right Type

General Gave Reason For Sending Officer Back To England

Death of Brigadier-General E. P. Crozier recalled to the London Evening Standard one of his "weeding out" processes in a brigade he took over in France.

Many officers were sent back to England. One asked why.

The general said he just didn't think the man the sort of officer he wanted.

"Why, sir?"

"You just don't fit in."

"Why not, sir?"

"Every week you get a pot of Devonshire cream from home don't you? And every week you eat it all by yourself and never offer a spot to anybody. That's enough. You're not the type I want. Good-bye."

Network Of Air Lines To Weld More Firmly The Integral Parts Of Empire

Prove Old Tradition True

Observers See Woodcock Carrying Young Birds On Its Back

That age-old tradition, scoffed at during many generations, that the woodcock carries its young on its back has at last been proved true by the British Trust for Ornithology.

A hundred and four observers lying hidden to trace the movements of this shyest of birds, record having seen woodcock flying with chicks between their wings.

Eighteen have seen the adult bird return to the nest and carry off a second chick.

The woodcock has also been the subject of ringing—having a ring tied onto its leg.

This has proved that the apparent disappearance of the birds from their usual haunts in August until late autumn, when migrants come in from abroad, is not due to emigration but to the fact that they go away for a vacation, leaving their native woodlands for a holiday on moorland or hills.

Ringling has shown that the recurrence of the birds in woodland in late October is not due only to fresh feathered visitors to Britain but in large measure to residents returning to business.

Bones Turn To Stone

Case Reported That Is Unparalleled In Medical History

The most expensive consultation ever held in the world pondered the case of a young Cleveland, Ohio, man whose bones, joints, and backbone are gradually changing to a stone-like hardness with complete rigidity setting in.

Dr. Eugene Freedman of Cleveland, presented the case at the International Congress of Radiology as one unparalleled in medical history and frankly asked the 3,000 X-ray and radium specialists attending the congress from all over the world to enter into consultation and advise him what to do.

In spite of every examination which would be made during the past six years, the real cause of his trouble cannot be diagnosed, Dr. Freedman said, and for the past year his bones and joints have become progressively more rocklike. The case was presented, he added, "in the hope that some one may help to elucidate the true nature of the disease."

Hooch, a prohibition term for whisky, is a contraction of the Alaskan word hoochino, which is applied to a rum distilled from sugar and flour.

October was designated as the "turkey moon" by the Natchez Indian tribe.

The British empire, bound together by sea routes, is building new "life lines"—this time by air.

From Hong Kong in the east to Vancouver in the west, Great Britain and the dominions are spreading newly-wrought wings to weld more firmly the integral parts of the commonwealth.

From Southampton it is only five days by air to India, only seven days to Singapore or Cape Town and only 11 days to Port Darwin, Australia.

New schedules to be put into effect shortly will take passengers and mail to India in half that time, to Singapore and Cape Town in 4½ days and to Australia in a week flat.

In the yards of British aircraft builders, 28 flying boats are taking shape. Building simultaneously are 12 new airliner landplanes, equipped to carry 27 passengers on long journeys.

British airliners are surveying a route over the north Atlantic to Canada and the United States. Canada shortly will inaugurate its first transcontinental air line. Projected are British routes from Canada's west coast to New Zealand and thence to Australia.

Other European countries are far from idle. Germany, Britain's leading rival on the air lanes, has developed extensive domestic services and competed with France in flying the south Atlantic to Brazil. France, Italy and The Netherlands have large air services outside their own boundaries.

At the close of 1936, air ministry figures showed, Britain had 124 transports in operation, Germany 136, France 87, Italy 78, The Netherlands 46, Belgium 24, Poland 19, Sweden 13 and Norway 12.

In total mileage of routes, Britain led with 26,958. France was second with 23,973; Germany had 23,494. The Netherlands 17,397 and Italy 14,670.

Responsible for most of the empire aviation development is Imperial Airways, Ltd., whose planes during the 12 months ended March 31, 1936, carried 68,373 passengers a distance of 4,560,718 miles.

With associated companies Imperial Airways operates every week in each direction the following services: Five flights between England and Egypt; two to Palestine, Iraq, India, Burma, Malaya and Australia; one to Hong Kong; three to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and Northern and Southern Rhodesia; two to Portuguese East Africa and the Union of South Africa. Daily service is maintained to most of the European capitals.

First Military Bands

Probably Started From Time When Heralds Were Used

The origin of military bands is lost in the mists of the past. Musicians used to play at the royal courts, but the first record of musical instruments in connection with soldiery dates from the time when kings used to ride into battle at the heads of their armies, and when the fights were lost and won the kings used to meet there and then to parley terms of settlement. They advanced to meet each other preceded by heralds blowing trumpets. Gradually, it is believed, musicians were given some place in the military organization. Being more ornamental than useful, so far as military purposes were concerned, they were dressed in gaudy uniforms. Germany was the first country to officially add bands to the strength of the regiments, some 200 years ago. In warfare they served the purpose of stretcher bearers, and indeed that was part of their duties until the period of the World War. Chiefly the purpose of the bands was to stimulate marching and to pep up men when they became tired.

Up to less than 100 years ago most of the bandmen in the British Army were Germans, and for a long time after that the bandmasters were Germans. However, the British War Office instituted Kneller Hall, which is a training school for musicians, and all the men in the British Army bands to-day graduate from that institution.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Crochet Them—They're Quick to Do!



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Two Pieces Joined by Band Form a Toy

PATTERN 5944

You'll love making this enterprising pup and the cuddly duck—all in crochet and be more than rewarded with their proud owner's joy. Of course, they're easy to crochet! The pup in loop stitch—the duck in single crochet—are both made in two identical pieces joined with a crocheted band. You needn't worry about laundering—just take off the crocheted covering and wash it. In pattern 5944 you will find a chart, directions and a pattern for animals; illustrations of them and of all stitches used; material requirements.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

The World of Wheat.

By H. G. L. STRANGE

"Where can I get some first generation Red Bobs seed?" requested a farmer.

"There is no such thing as first generation Red Bobs," was the answer, "because only Registered varieties have generations, and there is no Registered seed of Red Bobs yet. You can, however, obtain

Certified Red Bobs which is quite high class material."

Registered seed has a pedigree continued year by year, and each multiplication becomes a lower generation than the previous one.

Certified seed does not have a recorded pedigree, although it is field-inspected and guaranteed to be true-to-variety just the same as Registered, but Certified seed is of a somewhat lower standard. It will be remembered that with Registered

seed one off-type in 10,000 is permitted in the fields. With Certified seed one off-type in 1,000 is allowed.

The standards for germination, content of weed seeds and of other grains, and appearance, are only slightly lower for Certified seed than the standards for Registered seed.

Red Bobs, Reward, Garnet and Thatcher, Apex and Renown, are as yet only Certified varieties. Some day they will be Registered varieties. Certified seed, however, sealed in

the sack, is the next best to Registered and can be purchased with the utmost confidence.

Following factors have tended to raise price: Sharp demands for higher quality wheats for immediate delivery -- Good rain urgently needed in Australia -- French cabinet rejects foreign exchange control -- Germany must import considerable grain -- U.S. private and government wheat estimates slightly reduced --

Expect reduction Manchurian wheat estimate -- French-Moroccan olive crop suffers from adverse weather.

Following factors have tended to lower price: Rainfall deters deterioration in Argentina crops -- Good bread-grain harvest in Finland -- Roumania increases wheat export premium -- Large Canadian fruit crops -- Expect better sesame production than last year in Palestine -- Coffee crops in Haiti promise good yields.

The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Fifth Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, October 5th, from 8:30 to 8:45, and Wednesday, October 6th, from 12:00 noon to 12:15.

Shows That Banks Have Increased Credit by \$227,000,000 Since 1929 . . . Alberta's True Wealth More Than Offsets Albertans' Debt . . . Deals With Money, What it Is, Where it Comes From and How it Works . . . Canada's Currency and Credit Controlled by the Dominion Government Through the Bank of Canada . . . Points Out Question of Who Owes and Who Owns.

YOU have heard that ordinary banking business is one thing, and credit something else. The idea seems to be that the ordinary business of banking can go right along without hitch, while banks can be forced at the same time, to grant extraordinary credit without limit regardless of assets or values.

Not only is that impossible, but actually it could have but one end—the ruin of the banks and of the country as well.

You hear that when banks have to pay anything, they merely issue their own cheques and it costs them nothing. It is not true. It just can't be done. Like you, a bank can only pay what it owes with money which has to be earned — in the last analysis real cash. I shall tell you more about cash in the course of this broadcast.

Now I shall answer two more absolutely false impressions which I find rampant throughout Alberta. The first is that, since 1929, Canada's Chartered Banks have reduced the total volume of credit by \$766,000,000. The second is that Alberta has only twenty cents on the dollar to meet her debts.

Regarding the \$766,000,000 it is even suggested that the Chartered Banks deliberately and wilfully reduced the money in circulation to that extent in order to gain some selfish end. If you were told that the bankers refused to sell bread, it would be about as sensible as the story that bankers refuse to make loans to responsible borrowers. Banks derive their chief revenue from loans and to say that they wilfully withdraw credit by the hundreds of millions is equal to saying that they are in the habit of cutting off their nose to spite their face.

Our critics have fallen into an error that is quite understandable. They have looked at one column of figures in the statistics published by the Bank of Canada, without looking at another column where they would have found their answer. It is quite true that the total of commercial loans shows a large reduction, but it is also true that investments in bonds show a large increase.

What is the explanation? Simply that, with much-reduced business activity and lower prices, our customers use less money. For example, when wheat is worth say \$1.50 a bushel it takes \$150,000 to buy one hundred thousand bushels. But, if wheat were at fifty cents a bushel, it would take only \$50,000 to buy the same amount of grain. Owing to the difference in price the same amount of business can be done with \$100,000 less money.

On top of that is the uncertainty that comes with depression and the hesitancy of people in business to commit themselves with their usual confidence. They go on a hand-to-mouth basis. They do not want loans in anything like the amounts they want in normal times. Banks, however, cannot afford to have their funds lying idle and earning nothing; therefore, they are driven to invest much more heavily in bonds.

The earnings a bank gets out of a bond are much lower than come from an ordinary loan. Wouldn't you, if you were a banker, prefer to make loans rather than put your money into bonds?

What are the facts?

The total of loans outstanding and money invested in securities by the Chartered Banks, at the end of July this year, was \$227,000,000 greater than in July of the boom year 1929. Money invested in Government and other bonds is a loan to a Government or a Corporation just as much as an advance to a farmer, merchant or manufacturer is a loan to him.

Since 1929 Canada's Chartered Banks have actually increased credit by \$227,000,000. This completely breaks down the absurd claim that we have decreased credit by \$766,000,000.

Now as to that second false impression:

The general proposition that Albertans have \$80,000,000 in the bank and that they owe \$400,000,000 is just one of those things that sound plausible but present a clear misrepresentation. Even assuming that the figures are correct, the \$80,000,000 is not all that Albertans possess.

To that figure you must add their individual possessions and the wealth and potential wealth of resources which stand behind your provincial borrowings. Consider, for instance, the true value and the potential productive worth of Alberta's coal mines, oil fields, tar sands, farms and forests.

If you add to your \$80,000,000 in deposits the true value of the assets which stand behind the \$400,000,000 you will find a very substantial balance in your favour.

It is said that because there is \$80,000,000 on deposit in Alberta and debts total \$400,000,000, there is only twenty cents to meet every dollar of debt. Let us ask: "Who owns the twenty cents and who owes the dollar?" If you have \$200 in the bank and if I owe somebody \$1,000, then you have twenty cents for every dollar I owe. Can I take any part of your two hundred to pay off any part of my thousand? But the critic says: "Oh, there is too wide a disparity between debts and deposits and that gap should be closed."

All right, let's close it — Now, we'll say that I still owe the \$1,000 but you have \$1,000 in the bank. The disparity has been wiped out. You now have a dollar for every dollar I owe but still what right have I to take the thousand you have to pay to somebody else the thousand I owe?

If Albertans have \$80,000,000 in bank deposits in this Province it is money belonging to individuals. It is their own. Debtors, whether they be individuals, a Province or a municipality, or whoever they may be, cannot expect to use your money to pay their debts. If you have money in the bank the very next time anybody tells you that there is only twenty cents in money in the banks in Alberta to meet every dollar of debt, just ask the man who tells you that whose debt he thinks your money is going to pay.

We promised to tell you a few things about money and to explain away some of the strange misapprehensions about it.

We shall try to tell you in a practical way, what money is, where it comes from and how it works. There is a fairly widespread idea that there are not enough bank notes or "tickets" around — and that, if there were more, we would all be better off.

If I say that I would like some more of those bills, I am really demanding a larger share of the bills that now exist, perhaps some of those that you have, for you can have in circulation at any one time only as many bills as the volume of business calls for. The moment you issue bills faster than that, you get inflation.

After our first broadcast I received a letter from an Alberta woman who lived in Germany through the inflation. I would like to read to you what she says: "Why not tell Alberta people about conditions in Germany during the inflation — this talking about money being printed to meet the needs of the people is getting somewhat on my nerves. I lived through the entire trying times of 1923 and I could quote you some startling examples created through unorthodox banking. At one time I bought an overcoat for the staggering sum of Thirty-two Billion Marks. I have heard farmers speaking in the lobby of a bank, having sold their produce for One Thousand Marks at one o'clock and, about an hour later, finding that the very same produce required twice, often three times the amount of money to repurchase it."

In Germany at times during the inflation it took an armful of paper Marks to buy a loaf of bread. This German lady, speaking

of paper money inflation, goes on to say: "It brings nothing but chaos, with the greatest loss to those who can least afford to lose."

There speaks the voice of experience. No greater outrage has ever been perpetrated on a people than that of wild inflation. It destroys their assets. If you are in the twilight of life or incapacitated but, during the years you were able to work, had put aside a little for the rainy day, you lose. Perhaps you bought some bonds and the income from them is all you have to live on, perhaps \$25 or \$50 a month. Then one day, as in Germany, "tickets" are issued in large quantities, without any basis in value, and without regard to the volume of business.

Your \$25 or \$50 a month, through the huge increase in prices caused by inflation will buy only a fraction of what it bought before. If you are a person with a small fixed income you cannot buy enough to live upon.

Particularly does this apply to a family whose breadwinner has died, leaving only the proceeds of an insurance policy. They seem to have at least some material protection — then inflation comes. Their money becomes almost worthless. That is what happens, that is all that can happen when money is issued altogether out of step with production.

When you hear the fable of the people who couldn't travel on a railway train because there were not enough "tickets" printed, remember that the financial system, in exactly the same way as a railway, lives by selling a service; anyone will realize that there will be no hesitation to provide all the "tickets" necessary so long as something of equal value is received in exchange. As a matter of fact in July this year, there were \$18,000,000 more "tickets" in the hands of the public — bank notes of all kinds — than there were in July of the boom year, 1929. And since July the "tickets" in the hands of the public have increased.

The story that, for their own selfish purposes, banks monetize the credit of the people, is a completely false conception of bank operations. A bank does extend credit to an individual — or if you like it, monetizes his credit for him — not for itself. That is, the bank makes a loan to him on the strength of things which are his own and which he intends to sell later on and so repay the loan.

No one borrows from a bank unless he believes he will make a profit for himself over and above the bank charges. The bank does, of course, collect interest or rental on the money loaned but the borrower's credit has been monetized entirely for his own use and benefit, subject only to a small fee for the bank's services.

Money merely facilitates indirect barter. If you have hogs and your neighbour has honey maybe you don't want to take honey in exchange for your hogs. Perhaps you want coal or clothing and you cannot buy them at the store by giving honey for them. So your neighbour gives you money for your hogs — "tickets" — and with those "tickets" you buy the coal or the clothing you require as the case may be.

Now what is money?

You and I have been brought up to look upon nickles, dimes, quarters and dollar bills as money — and they are for all practical purposes. Actually these things are really tokens — they are not wealth in themselves. They are merely the title to goods. They are worth only what goods and services you and I can get in exchange for them. That is why it is so important that nothing be done to destroy the confidence of the people in them. That is why there must be no manipulation of the issue of these things if their value is not to disappear.

To be a little more expert, as it were, if would be quite right to say that there is far more money in existence than the small

change and bills we see around. Your deposit in the bank — for all practical purposes — is money, good, useable money. You hold the bank's promise to pay you that money when you want it; and banks are careful to keep their financial house in such order as will enable them to do just that — pay you when you want your deposit.

The bank holds your deposit, your neighbour's and mine and, because it does, it is able to make loans — the proceeds of which go into the production of new wealth. The borrower makes a profit on the deal, he has more to spend than he had before. This stimulates business and by giving rise to increased employment, distributes purchasing power more and more widely among the people.

Where does money come from?

You often hear that the Chartered Banks alone make it and that they alone have the power to make it — all of which is quite wrong. Last week I told you about the limited power that Canada's Chartered Banks have to issue currency — now up to only ninety per cent of their paid-up capital and let me tell you they pay sweetly for that concession. They have to pay one per cent tax to the Dominion Government on their note circulation and they have to stand all the cost of printing and express and insurance in shipping it around wherever it is needed. Let me tell you that all this, added together, makes the privilege of note issue anything but a gold mine.

The Dominion Government formerly issued notes. When the Bank of Canada was opened the Dominion Government turned over its right of note issue to that institution. It gave the Bank of Canada all its gold holdings, plus Dominion Government bonds, to offset the liability assumed for the notes outstanding.

Then the Chartered Banks were required to turn over all of their gold to the Bank of Canada and to-day the Bank of Canada has, by Dominion Government regulation, power within certain limits to issue notes. These notes of the Bank of Canada together with all deposits in that bank, are backed by more than 60% of their face value in gold, other bullion and foreign exchange.

I told you in my earlier broadcasts that I would tell you about "cash." Bills of the Bank of Canada are cash — amply backed, as we have shown. Cash in Canada really means bills of, or deposits in, the Bank of Canada — the Government's central bank. Bank of Canada bills, by law, are legal tender. Legal tender is the money in which all debts must be settled if either the debtor or the creditor insists. All other notes in Canada must, on demand, be redeemed by the bank concerned — in cash.

I told you a moment or two ago about the other kind of money — your deposits. They come from your savings, your labour, your production. They also are redeemable in cash. To say that money can be made out of nothing is surely a statement which Albertans will meet with unbelief.

The Bank of Canada was formed for the purpose of securing to Parliament the control of currency and credit. That control was strengthened when, in accordance with prior pledges, ownership of the majority of the capital was vested in the Government. Under the law, no banker, no bank director and no member of any bank staff is allowed to own so much as a single share in this Government central bank.

Let me close on this final note — currency and credit in Canada are not controlled by Canada's Chartered Banks, which are commercial banks — but, with due and proper regard to the value of the money you now have, by the Bank of Canada, which in turn is controlled by the Government of this Dominion.

[Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Sixth Broadcast. This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Newspaper.]

Professional.

DR. W. G. EVANS, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon
Graduate of Toronto University
Office in New Opera House Block
Residence Phone 50, Office Phone 120
Didsbury . . . Alberta

J. L. CLARKE, M.D., L.M.C.C.
Graduate of Manitoba University
Late senior House Surgeon of St
Michael's Hospital, Newark, N.J.
Physician and Surgeon
X-Ray in Office
Res. Phone 128 Office 63
Offices over Royal Bank

DR. H. C. LIESEMER
L. D. S., D. D. S.
Dental Surgeon
Graduate University of Toronto
Office over Royal Bank
PHONE 63
Didsbury . . . Alberta

W. A. AUSTIN
LAWYER - NOTARY PUBLIC
Commissioner for Oaths

ESTATES MANAGED
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED
Phone 52 Didsbury

H. LYNCH-STANTON, LL.B.
Barrister & Solicitor
DIDSBURY, ALBERTA.
Counsel: Mr. A. Lannan, Barrister,
Calgary, Alberta.

W. S. DURRER
Funeral Home
Phone 140, 141
Government Licensed
Embalmer

Church Announcements**M.B.C. CHURCH**

Rev. Oscar Snyder, Pastor

Sunday Services:

1:30 p.m.—Sunday School.
2:45 p.m.—Preaching Services.
7:45 p.m.—Preaching Service, in
cluding Young People's meeting every
alternate Sunday.
Wednesday Evenings, 8 o'clock
Prayer Service.

UNITED CHURCH

Rev. J. R. Geeson, Pastor

11:00 a.m.—Sunday School
7:30 p.m.—Service.
Westcott 11:00 a.m.
Westerdale 3:00 p.m.

EVANGELICAL

Rev. A. S. Caughell, Pastor

Sunday Services:

10:30 a.m. Morning Worship.
11:30 a.m. Sunday School.
7:30 p.m. Evening Service.
Monday 4 p.m. Jr. Christian Endeavor.
Monday 5 p.m. Intermediate " "
Monday 7:30 p.m. Senior " "
Wednesday Evening, at 8, Prayer Mtg.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Rev. A. D. Currie.

Sun. Oct. 10 Evensong 3:00 p.m.
Sun. Oct. 24 Holy Communion 11:30 a.m.
Sun. Oct. 31 Evensong 3:00 p.m.

Look out for specials.

LUTHERAN CHURCH

Rev. J. J. Kuring, Pastor.

Westcott—English Every Sunday 11 a.m.
German—First, third and fifth Sun-
days at 10 a.m.

Didsbury—German Every Sunday at 2:30
p.m. except the fourth

Train Time at Didsbury**NORTHBOUND—**

1:14 a.m. Daily.
2:10:39 a.m. Daily—Except Sundays.
6:19 p.m. Daily.—"Chinook"
6:25 p.m. Sundays.—"Chinook."

SOUTHBOUND—

4:50 a.m. Daily.
11:54 a.m. Daily.—"Chinook."
5:04 p.m. Daily.—Except Sundays.
1:46 p.m. Sundays.—"Chinook."

Burnside Notes

Mrs. Roy McNeas spent Monday
with Mrs. Wm. McCulloch.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Burns and
family and Mr. Joe Rist were Sunday
dinner guests at the N. Eckel home.

Mr. Geo Metz is recuperating
from an accident in which he was
hurt by a horse.

Mrs. John Miller left last week
for a visit with her mother in
Tacoma, Wash.

Messrs. Albert Spraggs and Geo
Lang spent Sunday with Mr. and
Mrs. Otto Bittner.

Miss Annetta Sheils of the Calgary
Normal School spent the holiday at
her home here.

Messrs. N. Eckel and Sam Mc
Allister were Tuesday visitors to
Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Welch were
Thanksgiving guests of Mr. and Mrs.
Fred Thompson.

Melvin Notes.

Mrs. August Krebs spent last week
with her daughter, Mrs. Allen, in
Edmonton.

The Johnston young people visited
their brother, Mr. Glen Johnston,
and family at Cremona.

Mrs. Clark Ray spent Saturday at
the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Youngs.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Chandler
and family were Sunday visitors with
Cremona friends.

Miss Florence Bissett of Irricana
and Miss Mildred Brown of Cross,
held spent the Thanksgiving holiday
with Miss Dorothy Youngs.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnston,
Glen and Harold attended last week
the funeral of Mr. Johnston's
brother, Thomas. Sympathy is ex-
tended to Mr. Johnston and family.

Mr. and Mrs. E. McComb of Cal-
gary, and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Par-
ker of east of town were Sunday
guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas Youngs,
adding farewell to Mrs. Land and
Mrs. Heron who have been the
guests of their brothers, Charles and
George Youngs. Mrs. Land and
Mrs. Heron left for Ontario on Mon-
day but we fear that their applause
for Sunny Alberta will not be very
loud in its praises after their two
weeks' visit here.

Items of Interest

Two of Canada's unique pieces of
money, the small five-cent silver
coins and the 25-cent paper currency
known as "shin-plasters," are being
withdrawn from circulation.

Dr. E. F. West told the Austra-
lian Medical Congress at Adelaide
that tennis players who use the
back-hand spin drive frequently are
prone to "tennis elbow," the shot
involving violent contraction of the
radial extensors.

Jerry Ambler, Calgary cowboy,
won the bronk saddle riding contest
on "Tea Trader" at the 12th annual
world championship rodeo at Mad-
ison Square Garden. He turned in
the best performance in a field of
eleven starters.

WEEKLY SERMONETTE

The world will never believe that
Jesus is the Lord, until it sees its
end; nor will it ever pray, until it is
forced to utter the cry of despair,
saying to the mountains and rocks,
"Fall on us and hide us from the
face of Him that sitteth on the
throne, and from the wrath of the
Lamb."

WEEKLY JOKE

The conceited young man had
been in the hospital for some time
and had been well looked after by
the pretty nurse.

"Nurse," said the patient one
morning, "I'm in love with you. I
don't want to get well."

"Don't worry," replied the nurse
cheerfully, "you won't. The doc-
tor's in love with me too and he saw
you kissing me this morning."

Fire Prevention.

The greatest fire loss in Canada
last year, over \$2,700,000, was caus-
ed by 4,700 fires traced to defective
or carelessly handled stoves, boilers,
furnaces and pipes.

Disastrous fires from cookstoves
and heating stoves come from many
causes, the most common one being
turning on the draft and leaving
the room. If the stove for either
cooking or heating is too small it is
dangerous, because by forcing the
fire the stove overheats, with the
grave risk of setting fire to wood
partitions or the soot in the pipes or
flues. If large stoves are used the
fire will not have to be forced, there-
by eliminating this hazard.

The floor should be protected from
coals or sparks by a sheet of metal
or asbestos cloth placed under the
stove. A stove should not be placed
nearer than 18 inches from walls or
partitions of either wood or plaster,
and the wall should be protected by
a sheet of tin, zinc or sheet iron
hung loosely on hooks, allowing
space for the air to pass between the
wall and its metal protector. It
should extend from a few inches
above the floor to at least a yard
above the stove or range.

All lath and plaster or wood ceil-
ing over a large range should be
guarded by a metal hood or ventila-
ting pipes.

Many fires result from grease or
fat boiling over on the cookstove.
Throwing water on the stove only
makes the blaze more dangerous, as
it causes the flames to spread. Ash-
es, baking soda, flour or salt should
be used to smother the flames.

Stovepipes should be cleaned every
fall, and where the pipes become
thin or perforated, which condition
is caused by the steam from sulphur-
salt fumes from coal, the affected
pipes should be replaced. See that
pipes passing through a roof, wall,
floor or ceiling are protected by a
metal collar surrounding them, in
which there is at least one inch of
air space.

IS YOUR HOME SAFE?

Mr. Charlie Lumsden, of the Ross-
bud Hotel staff, has had the mis-
fortune to injure his knee and is laid
up for a few days. Mr. Bob Betts
of Innisfail is relieving.

B.A. SERVICE STATION

'Darned near time
for
ANTI-FREEZE !

We have "Frost-Cop"
& "Eveready" anti-freeze.

GEO. PARSONS

Rosebud Garage
and SERVICE STATION

Have Your Motor
Reconditioned . .

Complete Reboring and
Honing Service.

Stop—and Gas with us

PHIL ANDREWS, Prop.

**A Car Without a Heater is like
a House without a Stove!**

We Invite you to see our Selection of
HEATERS and DE-FROSTERS

DON'T FORGET---Now is the time for
ANTI-FREEZE, WINTER GEAR GREASE
and Winter Tune-up for Easy Starting in cold weather

ADSHEAD GARAGE Phone
58

Chevrolet and Oldsmobile Dealers.



**HEAR THE NEW
G-E BATTERY RADIOS**

- Enjoy Magic Tone!
- Dial the World!
- Get big Value!

YOU'LL be thrilled with the Magic
Tone—world-wide reception—and
smart cabinet designs of the new General
Electric Battery Radios for 1938. And
you'll be amazed at the low prices and
low operating cost of G-E Radios which
offer you the most modern features. Be
sure to see and hear the new General
Electric. You can choose from 7 models
priced as low as \$34.75.

MODEL F-6CB. Beautiful 6-tube console
offering powerful world-wide
reception. Newest features. . . **\$109.50**

MODEL F-6B. Handsome 6-tube table model,
featuring all-wave reception. Here
is real value at . . . **\$86.50**

(Batteries extra for all models).



MODEL F-6CB



MODEL F-6B

GENERAL ELECTRIC RADIO

See Your Local G-E Dealer

HW-27

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED
CALGARY EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE

FRANK KAUFMAN

Agent for—

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WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Lord Tweedsmuir's new book, "Augustus," was included in the list of books scheduled for fall publication.

The Soviet purge resulted in the execution of 183 persons during August, a press recapitulation revealed. Ninety-three were in Asiatic Russia and 51 in the Leningrad region.

Vancouver's request for a direct air mail connection with the Yukon and Alaska will be taken under consideration at Ottawa, the city council was informed.

Two members of the British-Canadian Arctic expedition headed by the British geologist, Thomas H. Manning, are returning to England after a year in the northern hinterland.

Moses Cochrane, believed to be the oldest man in Toronto, died in hospital recently from what attendants believed to be influenza. Cochrane was 105.

Population of Montreal increased by 12,000 to 875,000 in 1936, according to the annual report of the Department of Health. Births and deaths decreased and marriages increased.

Dr. R. B. Jenkins, Edmonton medical health officer for the past eight years, has been appointed chief of the division of epidemiology for Canada with duties to commence in Ottawa this month.

Improved crop and feeding conditions in Manitoba resulted in the cattle population of the province reached an all-time record high mark this summer, Hon. D. Campbell, minister of agriculture, announced.

The International Harvester Company announced that its 65,000 employees in the United States and Canada would receive \$4,400,000 extra compensation at the end of the fiscal year ending Oct. 31.

Farmers in Argentina have planted 17,586,000 acres of wheat. Approximately the same as last year and about two per cent. below the average for the last five years, the Argentine bureau of rural statistics reported.

Floating Messages

Long Ocean Voyages Are Taken By Bottles Thrown Into The Sea

On July 26 of last year a hundred corked bottles were thrown into the ocean off Newfoundland by an ornithological expedition of the American Museum of Natural History. The object was to discover facts about ocean currents of the Newfoundland region.

Each bottle contained a card to be mailed to the museum with the date and place where the bottle was found. In less than a year thirteen of the cards were returned. Most of the replies were from Ireland, indicating that the bottles drifted south in the Labrador current and thence into the northeast drift current. The airline distance from Newfoundland is about 1,800 miles; it is probable that the bottles drifted much farther.

One of the most recent replies came from Felix Bartanedia, commander of a detachment of marines with the Spanish insurgents. He mailed a card from a bottle picked up near Bilbao, with the slogan "Viva Espana" written across it. Another bottle was found in Spanish waters by Frank Lowell, chief petty officer of a British warship on patrol duty in the Bay of Biscay.

Last Autumn Raymond Scheib, a senior at the University of Pittsburgh, accompanied by two friends from the Middle West, returned from a summer course at Munich University aboard the steamship New York. On October 3, four days out of Liverpool, the young men wrote a message on a page from their travel log, put it in a bottle and threw it overboard.

On April 19 Miss Peggy Murphy, of Reenraugh, Waterville, County Kerry, found the bottle in Ballinskelligs Bay, Ireland. As Scheib's name and address were the only decipherable ones on the note, Miss Murphy wrote to him and inclosed the faded paper from the bottle.

Such floating messages not only help to determine scientific facts but bring a touch of romance and color into many lives.—New York Sun.

The first known elephants were only three feet in height.

Siam Remains Neutral

Reports Of Japanese Influence Said To Be Without Foundation

Siam, during the present Far-Eastern crisis is likely to pursue a policy of strict neutrality. Reports of increasing Japanese influence, economic and political, in that country are without foundation, Reuters News Agency learned.

While previously Siam bought considerable quantities of Japanese goods, now she is tending more and more to purchase from Europe and North America. European prices, except for piece goods, compare favorably with Japanese, the former goods being of better quality and the latter only five to 10 per cent. cheaper.

Rumors the Japanese planned to land troops in Siam and advance southwards against Singapore by land and sea have never been seriously entertained in responsible quarters.

What Siamese-Japanese friendship there has been was born of economic necessity and, with European and American markets in close competition, is now on the wane.

More Strauss Operas

At Age Of 73 German Composer Has Two Operas In Preparation

At 73 years, Richard Strauss is able to stir two operas on the fire at the same time.

He just has removed one from the fire, to be exact. This he calls "Friedenstag," which means "Day of Peace," and may be taken to celebrate Strauss' reinstatement by Nazi cultural circles.

This work is to be given first next summer, at the Munich Staatsoper.

A second work, called "Daphne," is not yet finished. It will be heard first at Dresden, it is said. The libretto for each is the product of Joseph Gregor.

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By Anne Adams



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Health LEAGUE of CANADA presents **TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST** by **DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH**

ARTICLE No. 12

Prevention Of Cancer No. 4

Education Of The Public In Cancer

While education of doctors in Cancer is a matter largely for the colleges and medical societies, lay education is singularly the task of the voluntary society. England has its British Empire Cancer Campaign, a medical and lay body devoted to the stimulation of research in cancer, and the People's League of Health, whose energies are directed to the education of the public in respect to disease of all kinds. France and Belgium have Les Societes contre le Cancer, for public instruction in malignant disease, while the United States has the American Society for the Control of Cancer, as well as the flourishing Women's Field Army against Cancer. The American Society named is so impressed with the value of public education in the cancer field that for the last two years the entire resources of the Society have been directed to cancer education.

The silence of internal cancer, the absence of pain in the early stages, the insidious character of the malady, blind the man or woman to impending danger. Education in regard to internal cancer can do little other than to induce the adult, the person above 35, to have a regular medical examination at least once a year. In cancers of the skin, lips, mouth, breast and uterus, the early signs of cancer may be recognized by almost every person of intelligence. Recognition of the early signs of cancer which may be learned by anyone, would save many precious lives.

Prevention can do a very great deal in cancer control. Prevention of cancer depends, let us repeat, upon the avoidance of irritants, upon periodic health examination and education of doctors and the public about malignant disease.

Next article: Treatment of Cancer.

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to—The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Flowers And Gardens

British Public Spends Huge Amount On Cut Flowers Each Year

One hundred tons, representing 6,000,000 blooms, would arrive at Paddington Station in a single evening. Such was the Great Western Railway's forecast early last February of the "peak" traffic in cut flowers from the Scilly Isles, Cornwall, and Guernsey.

Six months pass, and we read that 250,000 home-grown roses are sold at Covent Garden in a day; that more than 2,000,000 dozen of home-grown carnations pass through Covent Garden in a year, and that every year the public spends on cut flowers some £15,000,000. The appropriate comment seems to be "You don't say!" And, indeed, there is one thing which these impressive figures do not say for certain—that they prove a genuine love of flowers more than an imposing "gentleman's library" proves a genuine love of books.

Evidence of a genuine love of flowers must be sought elsewhere, and the search need not take long. The annual havoc wrought on primrose patches and bluebell fields is evidence of an ignorant and selfish, but genuine love of flowers. It is a national characteristic. Foreigners, and natives returning home from abroad, observe in every cottage garden the Englishman's queer love of vegetable growths that he cannot eat nor sell. Flower shows all over the country speak to the same effect. —London Times.

Plane For Royal Family

Description Given Of Plane Used By His Majesty

Detailed description of the plane used by the king and members of the royal family have been released. It is a twin-engined airspeed envoy and thus far has been used only once by His Majesty—when he flew from Windsor great park to Martlesham Heath to spend a day at Southwold boys' camp.

The plane, officially attached by the air council to the king's flight at Hendon, is modified slightly as to cabin arrangements. The pilot's place is in the nose, with a place for the wireless operator immediately behind him. This control room is separated from the cabin by a leather partition with a "zip" fastener.

The cabin has four separate chairs with a central gangway between each pair, folder tables are attached to the walls before each chair, bearing ash trays and tumbler holders. (In this type of plane gas could not leak into the cabin so smoking is permitted.)

At the rear of the cabin the steward and his refreshment locker are placed. A fifth seat could be fitted if desired and there is the normal toilet compartment in the rear. The whole is designed in a general scheme of sound-proofing to exclude engine noise from the cabin.

It is a low-wing monoplane with separate undercarriage legs which may be retracted by folding backwards. Top speed is 210 miles an hour and cruising speed about 190. Range is about 650 miles.

Proving A White Elephant

Report States Mussolini Is Having Trouble In Abyssinia

A London letter in the Ottawa Journal says while others were urging uselessly provocative action by Great Britain, and endangering international relations, there were cooler heads who contended that, left severely alone, Mussolini would find his Moscow in Abyssinia.

That view seems to have been the shrewd one. Italy's new province is proving already a costly and embarrassing white elephant. Pacification of the native tribes, who are developing great enterprise in guerilla fighting, looks as far off as ever. It is taking half-a-million Italian settlers—behind barbed wire at that—to garrison the country. Rationing them is no easy or inexpensive problem. Worse still, they are beginning to murmur against their destiny. Abyssinia is not popular in Italy.

Incredible though it sounds, it is reported that Mussolini has made overtures to get Haile Selassie to return to Addis Ababa as titular ruler under the aegis of Imperial Rome's suzerainty. The ex-emperor refuses to negotiate except through Geneva, and, to avoid importunity by Italian agents, has removed his son, the Crown Prince, from Jerusalem. Failing Haile Selassie, Mussolini thinks the Crown Prince might serve.

Unknown Type Of Lizard

Found In Wyoming And Said To Be 55,000,000 Years Old

Discovery of the fossilized remains of a heretofore unknown type of lizard, believed to be 55,000,000 years old, was announced by Dr. G. L. Jepsen of Princeton University, Wyoming.

Dr. Jepsen, who has conducted field explorations in the fossil beds northwest of Powell for eleven years, said the well-preserved skeleton, about six inches long, was the first of its kind uncovered by scientists.

It lived a few centuries after the giant dinosaurs, whose bones have been found in the same beds at a deeper level, passed out of existence, and represents another link in the study of reptiles," Dr. Jepsen said. "The lizard apparently thrived during the paleocene epoch some 55,000,000 years ago, according to geological time."

Would Ban Auto Horns

Leave horns off motor cars, G. A. Hodgson, of the Ontario department of highways, told the Industrial Accident Prevention Association at a luncheon in Toronto, and "there would be a 50 per cent. decrease in our accident rate overnight."

The largest marble factory in the United States is able to turn out more than a million marbles a day.

THE CANADIAN ADVENTURE TRIP OF BOB SIM, AN ONTARIO FARM BOY

No. 15 of a Series of 16 Letters

Travelling Eastward Now—Sees Old Faithful in Yellowstone Park—Through Rainstorms in the Dust Bowl. Bob Gets Stalled on the World's Busiest Thoroughfare.

Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. (Special Despatch by Bob Sim).—Last week you remember I was writing on a boat half in and half out of Canada. We have driven almost without interruption ever since. Once or twice we stopped to sight-see. Or to snatch a wink of sleep. We arrived in the Windy City last night; what did we do? Did we go to a show or a night club? We went to bed and got ten hours' sleep.

Eastward Hoing

After eight or nine weeks westward travelling, after turning the watch ahead five times, it seemed strange to be going the other way; and rather nice, for it's homeward ho! as well as eastward ho, that we shout as we drive.

The trip took us from Vancouver Island to Seattle, Spokane, and Yellowstone Park. The American mountains that we saw are not as grand and massive as ours in Canada; but the roads are better. As a result few Canadian motorists see their own mountains. We have the materials and machinery, and the idle men, why don't we build roads to meet the demand of the tourists to see Canada. Tourist trade is one of our greatest industries, but they must have roads.

At Yellowstone we saw the geysers, the hot mud, the Grand Canyon; most interesting of all was Old Faithful, the geyser that erupts every sixty-three minutes, throwing hundreds of gallons of steam and water into a beautiful plumed column one hundred and fifty feet high. Every hour hundreds of people gather to see Old Faithful perform. They come from all over the world; and it's worth it.

If there was only one place in the world where we could see the sun set, or a rainbow, what an attraction it would be! Yet these are to be seen in our own backyard. There is no charge; why miss it, brother?

Yellowstone is one of the many National Parks in Canada and United States that are reserved by the government for the enjoyment of the people. The poorest man can ride the rails to see Banff or Cape Breton or Yellowstone; it is his park; no one can put up a fence and charge him a dollar to enjoy the beauty of the place. This policy of setting up national parks is one of the finest features of the continent. We have too few of them, as you know if you have tried to see some waterfall or valley with a barbed wire fence around it, or a sign at the gate. "Admission 50 cents." There were so many bears in Yellowstone around our tent that I slept on top of the car. Perhaps the risk of falling off was greater than the bears.

Conservation Says a Nation

When mother says leave that piece of pie for supper, or when dad says we will summerfallow the back forty, they are saying "Conserve Conserve."

We have spent the natural resources of this continent with wilful prodigality. Timber, minerals, oil; all have been exploited, usually for private profit, without thought of replenishing the supply, or of generations to come. Part of the Roosevelt New Deal was to initiate a nation-wide program of conservation. Part of the wastage in the last decade has been in manhood. Men thrown out of work with nothing to do; losing self respect, the desire or ability to work.

The C.C.C. program was initiated, to put unemployed to work; teach young men trades, find them jobs; and to put them to the task of conserving the resources of the nation. We saw these lads, mostly from the city, bronzed and muscled, working on C.C.C. projects. C.C.C., by the way, means Civilian Conservation Corps. Planting trees, building dams, repairing roads, are among the numberless useful tasks that are undertaken. Said one observer: "They are a lazy bunch of scamps." Remarkable another: "It's the best thing Roosevelt did."

Rain In The Dust Bowl

"We have frogs here seven years old that can't swim, and when this rain hit us, they had to wear life belts", a man on the street told us. "And back from here a few miles I found a man in mud up to his chin. I threw him a rope, and he said, 'Pull, hard brother, for there's a mule under me!'"

Floradora got in the mud that the natives call gumbo. Needless to say we camped right there. Next day the sun shone, and the mud was gone.

The first rain we got going west was in Saskatchewan, then going east our first was in the dust bowl of South Dakota.

In Chicago we stalled Flora on the loop, the world's busiest thoroughfare. Was our face red? More of Chicago next week—and Ontario!

Plants of three different species are worn as "shamrock" on St. Patrick's Day.

THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Countryside

By PATRICK SLATER

By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued

"And, Bobbie, old man, some of these days you may be going on a long journey, too," I whispered to him; and after a long pause, I slipped around to the woodshed to get me a sharp-nosed shovel.

We strolled slowly back to the bush, conversing about old times; yet the conversation did not seem to shorten the journey.

"I've always had a shrewd notion, Bob," I explained to him right cheerfully, "that the little ground-folk have their living quarters under the trees somewhere hereabouts, and I'm just going to dig down a little and see if you can find them."

The old dog lay down by the edge of a little pit I was digging, and watched me with fitful interest.

"Now just look down there carefully, Bobbie, with those old eyes of your," I told him, as he stood trustfully beside me, "and you may find out the wonder of the world."

Bob O'New Pitsligo never knew in this life what happened to him; and if he awoke in another, his loving old heart forgave the man who shot him. I choked at the thought of shovelling the moist cold earth over his quivering body. A silly notion, of course, it was; but away back I slipped to the house to pilfer a fine new checker-board quilt Aunt Letitia had made, with its bright scarlet squares cut from a soldier's tunic. So I gave Bob a decent burial with a martial cloak around him.

Then I struck off smartly down the town-line. Pale in the moonlight, spread out before me a shadow-shot road that led on a long journey from love.

My body was in a fever and my head was splitting. I trudged along, fortifying myself with heavy drafts of self pity. I had done no wrong; yet here was fate overturning my little world about my head as plowmen crush the homes and hopes of lesser life in stubble field. Woe's me! I was a poor creature tramping off to punishment at the whim of a blind force as cruel and bad-hearted as the Roman matron who sent her slave to be torn with stripes and nailed to a cross.

Riding in his heavens, the man in the moon had me in derision.

"Why," I asked him, "damn an honest man to the torments of vain longing?"

"Let me tell you, silly, crack-brained human," he sneered at me, "a man seldom marries the woman he loves; and, if he does, it is often a tragedy I find on my hands in my pale moonlight."

"But where is the justice of it all?" I cried.

"Don't ask me, the moon replied, 'to justify God's ways to man. It is a heavy night's work for me to justify man's ways to God. In your trifling world, human notions of justice have little to do with man's mortal fate. It is lucky for most bawlers for justice that they do not get it! Since when,' he inquired of me, 'have the petty merits of mortals controlled the decrees of destiny? Indeed, it is an interesting time I have, up here, strolling around observing affairs.'"

"See that poor suffering woman in the cabin yonder—dying in childbirth?" the moon man enquired. "She dies in the giving of life! How does that fit in with your notions of justice? But let me tell you the soul of that brave creature flies straight to the arms of her loving Saviour who died for the likes of you. And where was the justice in that?"

"And what have you to say," he asked me, "of that babe yonder, new born with poison in its bones because of a man's sin? Put that in your pipe, young man, and smoke it at your leisure."

"It is all very well," the moon man told me, "for men caught in the little traps set by their own sins and mean weaknesses to whimper and cry out for mercy. But the Iron-quois brave, chanting his war songs

as the French burnt his legs to a crisp at the stake, bore himself with the heroic, unflinching spirit that becomes any man trapped in the cruel toils of destiny itself."

"I am the great leveller," the moon chuckled to me. "Given time, my beams can flatten out all your trifling affairs down there—even the little gravestones the Irish put up to tell the county they came from. I keep no record of you mortals, save of the stout hearts that smile at the grim tragedy of life."

And somehow as I trudged along, his honest talk seemed to renew a serene and right spirit within me. Why all my vain repining? After all, I was twenty-three, and five foot ten. A long, fast walk is fine for sweating the annoyances out of a man's mind. By the time I reached Purple Hill, the day was breaking and the shadows were fleeing away. As I swung down it, and turned my face southward, I found myself whistling an Irish tune:

THE INNISKILLEN DRAGOON
Her hair is as bronze as a wild turkey's wing,
Her eyes are as clear as the blue-bells of spring;
And light is her laugh as the sun on the sea,
But the weight of the world comes between her and me.

Now what can man do when the world is his foe
And the weight of relations fall on him like snow,
But bend the brow boldly and fare away far
To follow good fortune and win fame in the war?

CHAPTER XII.

I was travelling in a southeasterly direction along Huron-Ontario-Street, the old centre trunk-road that cut across the Province of Upper Canada from Lake Huron on the north to the mouth of the Credit River on the shore of Lake Ontario. A three hours' tramp brought me abruptly to the sharp edge of the Caledon hills; and standing there, a thousand feet above sea level, I looked out over a great undulating plain that sloped southward, thirty miles beyond the eyes' reach, to the waters of the lower lake. That long range of highland resembles the sharp shore line of an ancient inland sea, the waters of which receded before anyone was around to view God's handiwork, leaving its sprawling headlands to shelter the vineyards and peach orchards of the Niagara peninsula, the warm fruitful plains of Burlington, and, further to the west, rich farm lands flowing with milk and honey.

As the Centre Road dipped further into the plains, it became a smooth, well-planked highway dotted with toll-gates; and following through to its end, on Thursday noon I hung up my hat in the roughest tavern by the river mouth at Port Credit, and sat down to have my dinner. A heavy east blow on the lake had sent local shipping running in for shelter and a forest of masts bristled in the harbor as large lake schooners rode at anchor with flocks of smaller craft bobbing around them.

The bar-room across the front of Robert Lynd's smart tavern was crowded with sailormen unloading schooners of lager and ale. About the kitchen, the women were as busy as farm wives on a threshing day. A bright-eyed Scottish girl was waiting on one of the tables.

"Kindly bring me two meals," said I to the girl, "one for myself—the other for a friend."

"Will your friend be in directly?" she asked me, as she planted two steaming bowls of soup on the table.

"Don't bother your pretty head about that man," said I, casual like. "I'll look after him—he's a friend very near to my heart."

So I neatly stowed away the two dinners from soups to pudding helpings.

The girl observed me with a merry glint in her eye.

"Perhaps," she suggested, "your friend needs something more."

"No," I told her, "I think that fellow has had enough, but I wouldn't refuse an extra piece of pie for myself."

I had wandered into a smart little port town of five or six hundred souls, where every working-man called himself a mariner and was as busy at his trade as any skipper in a cheese. Thirty-five cargo boats of one size or another were sailing from its port that season. The smaller ones were running lake stone and cordwood fourteen miles down the shore to the docks at Toronto.

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Large schooners of 600 tons' burden and over were loading cargoes of produce at Canadian ports and then crossing the lake, 165 miles, to Oswego, or to other American ports of entry. Along the east side of the Credit river stood a row of wharves and grain storehouses; and, in the fall after threshing time, farmers' teams formed long lines on the streets, waiting their turn to unload at the granaries.

I spent that summer and winter at the Credit; and, of course, I became a mariner myself.

The river running through the village divided its residents into two factions—as such rivers have the habit of doing; but apart from women squabbling at Halloween time about the ownership of geese, neighborly peace reigned among the sailor families of a port where fun-loving hearts never grow old. Obstreperous strangers landing at Port Credit faced a united front and were roughly shown their proper places. Outsiders had the annoying habit of referring to the Credit as Port Misery, which was considered locally as an opprobrious epithet; and it was assuredly a scandalous name for any sailor to give a snug harbor town with its four smart taverns, at any one of which a man without silver could get himself tight as a drum by standing around taking the drinks on the house.

But the geese, I'll admit, were the cause of much village strife. Every housewife wintered a gander and two or three laying geese; and, as the summer advanced, she put her private mark on their progeny, and thriftily turned out her promises of pin money to join the community flock—at times a thousand strong—that in fair weather floated in state on the lake in front of the harbor, but on a storm brewing gave a true weather forecast by sailing its squadrons upstream to the shelter of cat-tail marshes. The geese were as destructive as a plague of locusts to any barley field that lay convenient to the water edge. They ate everything before them and destroyed everything behind them.

(To Be Continued)

Conducive To Harmony

The United States Agriculture Department experts said the radio is conducive to barnyard harmony. It makes for contented cows, more gentle horses, satisfied fowl. "It is important that a cow not be excited by loud or boisterous noise at milking time," explained T. E. Woodward, of the Department's Dairy Division. "Barnyard broadcasts should be soft, soothing lyrics."

Japan has at least two baseball stadiums that seat more customers than the Yankee Stadium.

Little Helps For This Week

Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and pharisees ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven. Matthew 5:20.

The freedom from all wilful sin, The Christian's daily task; Oh, these are things so far below What longing love would ask.

Do not your duties out to God. You perhaps will say that all people fall short of the perfection of the Gospel, and therefore you are content with your failings. But this is saying nothing to the purpose: for the question is not whether this perfection can be fully attained but it is whether you come as near to it as a sincere intention and careful diligence can carry you. Whether you are not in a much lower state than you might be if you sincerely intended and carefully labored to advance yourself in all Christian virtues. We know not exactly how low the least degree of obedience is which will bring a man to heaven. But this we are quite sure of, that he who aims no higher will be sure to fall short of that, and he who goes farthest beyond it will be most blessed.

A tall and stately girl is merely a long, lanky girl with money.

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—LISTEN IN!

LOCAL & GENERAL

Miss Lila Wigglesworth returned
last week from her vacation, which
she spent at Kelowna, B.C.

Mrs. Henry Weber, of Calgary,
visited last week with her sister,
Mrs. M. B. Clemens.

Mr. Hector Baines, of Calgary,
was a visitor at the Kendrick home
over the weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Ranton and
Miss Grace were Calgary visitors
over the holiday.

Miss Ruth Moyle of Edmonton
visited her father and sister here for
the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Kalbfleisch,
of Three Hills, were visiting rela-
tives here over the week end.

Forsyth Shirts and Cravats in the
newest chalk stripes and Star Dust
checks. See them at Berscht's.

Mrs. Jack Hislop returned Tues-
day from Drumheller, where she had
been spending a few days with her
sister, Mrs. Max Hearst.

Tom Royds, Alf. Brusso, Alf. Dur-
rer and George Royds went to the
southern city Monday to take in
the Calgary-Winnipeg rugby game.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Morrow, of Cal-
gary, spent Thanksgiving at the
home of the latter's parents, Mr. and
Mrs. H. M. Reiber.

Messrs. Goldie and Aylmer Liese-
mer, of Calgary, spent the holiday
weekend with their parents, Mr. and
Mrs. J. E. Liesemer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Robinson, of
Morrinville, were visitors with the
latter's mother, Mrs. Sexsmith, over
the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Mack, of
Nanton, and Mr. Alson Mack of
Calgary, spent Thanksgiving with
their mother, Mrs. C. Mack.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Clemens, of
Edmonton, and Mr. Eddie Clemens
of Calgary, were Thanksgiving
visitors with their parents, Mr. and
Mrs. M. B. Clemens.

Dr. Clarke visited the Ponoka
Masonic Lodge in his capacity of
D.D.G.M. He was accompanied by
Messrs. H. Morgan, W. McFar-
quhar and C. R. Ford.

"Banjo On My Knee" is the fea-
ture at the Opera House Friday and
Saturday. A story of Old Man
River and life on the riverboats.
Added: Louis-Farr Fight Pictures.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Kratky and
daughters Pauline and Millie, accom-
panied by Mrs. Kuran, all of Cole-
man, Alberta, were week end visitors
at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Klej-
ko.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McGhee enter-
tained Mr. and Mrs. Walkley of
Olds; Mr. and Mrs. Bye of Innisfail
and Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael of
Crossfield to a Thanksgiving dinner
on Monday. The gentlemen of the
party are all oldtime agents on the
C. & E. line.

Messrs. McNaughton and Brusso
have opened an office in Olds for
the purpose of collecting taxes and
conducting other municipal business.
For the convenience of ratepayers
they will be in Olds on Tuesday of
each week for the balance of the
year.

Local members of the W.C.T.U.
who attended the provincial conven-
tion in Calgary last week were Mrs.
A. S. Gole, Mrs. H. M. Reiber, Mrs.
J. R. Geeson, Mrs. A. Deadrick and
Miss Gladys Eby, also the Misses
Alice Rennie and Mary Wiggles-
worth of the Y.P.B. The delegates
will give their reports at the home
of Mrs. J. V. Berscht today (Thurs-
day). Mrs. D. Sinclair will also
give a paper on "Legislation and
Petition." Come and bring a friend.

The program at the 20th Century
Club Tuesday eve was well received
and enjoyed by all present. The
pantomime of Mrs. Thyck and Mrs.
Thynne created waves of merriment,
as did also that of "Lucy's Lovers."
Prizes were offered for community
singing, Terpsichorean contests, etc.,
with the following winners: Lila
Wigglesworth, Lucille Smith, Ha-
zel Hall, Marjorie Burns, John Mil-
ler and Bill Hartley. At lunch time
the boxes were auctioned by Bruce
Clarke and prizes for the best boxes
went to Marjorie Burns and Lila
Wigglesworth.

Truckload of Goats Causes Much Interest

There was a novel sight at the
South End Livery Barn when a
truckload of goats was quartered
there Friday night. They had been
brought from Sexsmith, in the Peace
River country and were being taken
to New Westminster. They were
accompanied by their owner and his
son.

There were 26 female goats in the
load, 12 of which were milking.
There were a number of interested
spectators at milking time.

Farm Bonus Scheme Will Be Continued

The farm bonus scheme for single
unemployed will be renewed during
the coming winter. It was an-
nounced at Edmonton last week by
the Alberta Unemployment Relief
Commission. Only residents of the
province are eligible under the plan.
to be effective until March 31, 1938.

The scheme provides men placed
on farms will be paid \$5.00 a month
with a bonus of \$2.50 a month for
those remaining on farms con-
tinuously until March 31. Farmers
engaging the single unemployed will
be paid \$5 a month. Last winter
about 6,000 men were given farm
work under the plan.

BIRTHS

Didsbury General Hospital

October 7th to Mr. and Mrs.
Bert Spafford, Cremona, a son.

October 8th to Mr. and Mrs.
Herb Sinclair a son.

October 9th to Mr. and Mrs.
Glen Forester a daughter.

BUTTERFAT

Table cream	30c
Special	24c
No. 1	22c
No. 2	19c

EGGS

Grade A Lge.	25c
Grade A Med.	23c
Grade B	16c
Grade C	12c

CLASSIFIED ADS.

For Quick Sale. Offering 6 Pure-
bred Suffolk Ram Lambs \$10 each,
with papers; exceptionally well
bred; weight about 130 lbs. and fit
for service. Can be seen at Spruce
Grove Farm, 1 mile south of Cross-
field.—J. P. Methers, Crossfield.
(41c)

Lost on north road east of Dids-
bury between W. J. Scheidt's place
and Lone Pine Hall, complete end-
gate of truck.—Finder please notify
Jim McCulloch. (41c)

For Sale.—Suffolk Ram 3 yr.-old,
good stock. Apply to J. R. Luft,
Westcott. (40c)

Lost in Didsbury or within two
miles on blind line west.—Tire Chain
and small jack (new). Reward
Finder please return to the Pioneer
Office or Walter Frain. (40p)

Radio For Sale or Trade For
Young Horse—A. Braley at Morgan
Cressman's place. (39p)

Regd. 1-Year-old Suffolk Ram
For Sale.—Abe Snyder, RR2 Dids-
bury. (392p)

Another New Shipment of—

**Coats
Dresses
and Millinery**

Large Shipment of
WINDSOR YARNS

Ladies Black Velvet
"Gaytee" Overshoes

Mrs. WILSON'S
Main Street

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SPECIAL!

Men's Work Shirts

in plain and fancy patterns
values to \$1.50

Clearing at **\$1.00**

Men's Winter Caps

at **\$1.00**

Women's

Flannelette Gowns

at

75c \$1.00 \$1.25

Men's Stanfield

Heavy Wool Underwear

\$3.00 to \$4.50

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At the
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Didsbury Dairy

**Milk and Cream Delivered
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**Special orders receive
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**Milk from our own
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**You may Whip our Cream,
BUT you can't Beat our Milk**

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**Don't . .
GO AROUND WITH
WET FEET.—Call into
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— and get a pair of his

Guaranteed Rubbers

90c \$1.00

and **\$1.25**

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**Guaranteed Waterproof
Shoes**

\$4.50

Windbreakers \$1.95 up

Pullover Sweaters \$1.40

**Full Line of Fall and Winter
Underwear at Bargain Prices.**

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